CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. XI. CHICAGO SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 8 1857. NO. 52

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
PUBLISHED BY RAY, MEDILL & CO.,
Office.....No. 51 Clark street.

Terms—Cash in Advance.

Daily delivered in city, per year.....$8 00
" " " six months.....4 00
" " " per week.....2 00
" sent by mail in advance, per year.....6 00
Daily, " " six months.....3 00
" " " per month.....75
Weekly, per year.....2 00
" six months.....1 00
Money Letters, if Registered, may be sent at our risk.
Address "RAY, MEDILL & CO., Chicago, Ill."

Amusements.

Chicago Theatre.

FIRST MARSHALL.....LESSEE
J. C. HANLEY.....MANAGER

Sixth night of the engagement of the Eminent Artists,
MR. & MRS. CONWAY.

SATURDAY EVENING.....AUGUST 8, 1857
Performance to commence with
THE ROBBERS.
Charles de Moor.....Mr. Conway
Amelia.....Mrs. Conway
To conclude with
THE LOST SHIP.
Leo Trevanion.....Mr. Conway
Rose Clifford.....Mrs. Conway

☞ NOTICE.—In preparation for a magnificent spectacle of
FAUSTUS.

AGENCY.—To the First Circle and Parquette, 50 cts.
Orchestra Seats, 75 cts.; Private Boxes, $5 and $3. Second Circle and Family Circle, 25 cts. Gallery for second persons, 25 cts. Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½ precisely. Tickets can be had from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 3 P. M. till 7 P. M., when seats may be secured.

North's National Theatre.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Proprietor
LEW. J. NORTH.....Acting Manager
W. T. SIDNEY.....Stage Manager

Engagement of the distinguished Tragedian,
MR. HENRY LORAINE,
AND
MRS. KATE DENIN RYAN.

SATURDAY EVENING.....AUGUST 8, 1857.
Performances to commence with
BELPHEGOR.
Belphegor.....Mr Loraine
Mrs. Beverley.....Mrs E. D. Ryan
Grand Pas de Deux.....By the Sisters Henrade
To conclude with
MARRIED RAKE.
Mr. Flighty.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Fanny, (with songs).....Miss Fanny Denham
Mrs. Trictac.....Miss Alford.

Prices of Admittance—Box 50 cts; Lower Private Box $4; Upper Private Box $3. Single seats in Private Box 75 cts. Children under 10 reserved age, with their parents, 25 cts. Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 7¾. Private Boxes can be secured at the Box Office. Separate entrance to the Dress Circle.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL INSTITUTE

COMMENCES ITS SECOND SESSION with flattering prospects.
On September 14th, 1857.
To continue six weeks. For further particulars here, address
CADY, Principal.

N. B.—Parties wishing Mr. Cady to attend MUSICAL CONVENTIONS this Fall, will do well to apply soon.
29-3m-4-8

BARRETT'S
Felt and Composition Roofs,

WHICH, on account of their extraordinary Fire resisting qualities, have been appropriately denominated the

Salamander Roof.

THIS KIND OF ROOFING WAS INTRODUCED in the Eastern States, where names in that section, it generally took the lead of all competition, it gradually won its way to public favor, and at the present time is the most popular Roof, by all those who have inspected it, or had experience with it. Its great durability, and the fact that it is applied under every variety of circumstances, from a Steep Roof to a Flat, and in all climates, from the Equator to a greater degree than any other the importance of a Roof that will resist Fire, is justly appreciated by Fire and Water.

Having introduced it into Chicago seven years ago, and at that time, the satisfaction it has given here, that among the many buildings covered with it, not one has proved a failure, in the last six years, there is scarcely one to be found that has not been visited by fire, and in every instance it has come out by its wishes the last longer three years, we have covered with it, the Buildings of the following Companies, viz: Rose & Foster's Store, Briggs House, Metropolitan Block, Tribune Building, Lake Street Block, Gilbert & Ives' Stores on Lake street, between Wabash avenue and Michigan, Gilbert & Ives' Stores on Michigan avenue, Water streets through their whole extent, and we find that in every instance, where we have put it on, it has given perfect satisfaction. In addition to these, we have put it on in other localities, besides hundreds of others in all parts of the country, and we have yet to learn of a single instance where it has proved a failure. We are aware that it is not liable to be injured by being walked over, but it is not designed for any such purpose. Those who wish to use it for such purpose, can have it put on with impunity. In the preparation of this Roof, we have used the best material that can be procured, and know that there is a great deficiency in the quality of Coal Tar, that is used for roofing at the present time, principally for the reason that it is sold so much cheaper than the pure article, but every dollar's worth of Coal Tar that we use, costs us the same as a dollar's worth of Gold, and we are willing to pay for the best article, and we can recommend it to be as near perfect as it is possible to get one. Persons desiring to have Roofs put on, can rely upon having them done in a workmanlike manner, and at as low rates as they can be done for by any other party. Orders left at the office, 51 Clark street, or at the Tribune Building, will receive prompt attention.

Chicago, May 1st, 1857. 20-3m

C. B. SWAIN,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN
FLOUR, SALT, COAL, AND PRODUCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Agent for the Celebrated Empire Mills Flour.
Refers to Messrs. Ogden, Sherman & Co., Chicago.
Chicago, May 9th, 1857.—20-3m

1857.
American Transportation Line.

CAPITAL.....$100,000

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FORWARD GOODS with promptness and dispatch between Chicago and Boston, via the Lakes to Buffalo, and thence by Railroad. Property from NEW YORK, ALBANY and TROY, will be forwarded to Chicago via Boston, Ports on the Lakes Erie and Michigan, at the lowest rates. Shippers can have their property insured to the Ports on the passages up liberally between the Lakes and Boston, as the Directors shall from time to time determine upon the same. Every exertion will be used to forward property with dispatch, and the Company will promptly all business entrusted to their care.

HIRAM HALSEY, President.
WELLS D. WALBRIDGE, Vice President.
J. C. EVANS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Boston Office—No. 20 Commercial Wharf.
NEW YORK AGENTS.
M. M. Caleb, Jas. H. Caleb, 77 Wall street, New York.
P. L. Gregory, Albion, No. 7 Commercial wharf, Boston.
BOSTON AGENTS.
F. G. Fabin, 24 United States Express Co., Boston.
For freight or passage apply to
C. B. SWAIN, Agent,
Chicago, May 9th, 1857.—20-3m

1857.
Merchants' Line.
To New York.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Passenger and Freight Line
Running daily between
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK,
Connecting at Buffalo with the
NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD
And the
Troy and Western Line of Canal Boats,
Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad,
Including each of these companies liberally with
Teams for the shipment of Freights to Pittsburgh.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. JOHNSON, Agent of the New York Central Railroad Co.
F. C. SHERMAN, Agent of New York Central Railroad Co., 207 Broadway, New York.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. Agents Troy and Western Canal Line, 1 Commercial, New York.
A. B. MCCLELLAN, 21 Broadway, New York.
ISAAC NEWTON, Supt. of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. D. CAMP, Agent, office foot of River st., Cleveland.
T. A. HAGERTY, Agent Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, Pittsburgh.
D. S. WILLIAMS, Agent Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, Wheeling.
J. C. KIRKLAND & CO., Steubenville, Ohio.
BARNEY & BURTIS, Bellaire, Ohio.
EDWARD & DUDLEY, Zanesville, Ohio.
D. D. DICKINSON & CO., Washington, Pa.
J. D. CAMP, Cleveland.
SHELDON PEASE, Shelby, Ohio.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, foot of River street, Cleveland.

1857.
J. W. Bass & Co.,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Pratt, Minnesota Territory.
ST. PAUL AGENTS.
JAMES I. C. K. | Agents for Mussey's Line.
REFERENCES.
John B. Lawrence, New York. Mather & Co., "
Wm. Nelson & Co., "
Tuttle, Bro. & Co., New York.
Hall & Co., "
Mussey, Barton & Co., "
Marshall & Co., "
Mussey, Barton & Co., Buffalo.
Mussey, Olcott & Co., "
Wm. Nelson & Co., "
Wm. P. Clyde & Co., Troy.
Wm. P. Clyde & Co., New York.
Mussey & Co., Cleveland.
Mussey & Co., Detroit.
Mussey & Co., Chicago.
Mussey & Co., Milwaukie.
Mussey & Co., Racine.
Mussey & Co., Southport.
Mussey & Co., Green Bay.
Mussey & Co., Prairie du Chien.
Mussey & Co., Dubuque.
Mussey & Co., Galena.
Mussey & Co., Rock Island.
Mussey & Co., Davenport.
Mussey & Co., Muscatine.
Mussey & Co., Burlington.
Mussey & Co., Keokuk.
Mussey & Co., Hannibal.
Mussey & Co., St. Louis.
Mussey & Co., Alton.
Mussey & Co., Quincy.
Mussey & Co., Peoria.
Mussey & Co., Lacon.
Mussey & Co., Chillicothe.
Mussey & Co., Pekin.
Mussey & Co., Lafayette.
Mussey & Co., Terre Haute.
Mussey & Co., Evansville.
Mussey & Co., Cincinnati.
Mussey & Co., Madison.
Mussey & Co., Louisville.
Mussey & Co., Portland.
Mussey & Co., Cairo.
Mussey & Co., Memphis.
Mussey & Co., Vicksburg.
Mussey & Co., New Orleans.
Chicago, May 9th, 1857.—20-3m

Cement Roofing.
A NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW COMMENCING THE MANUFACTURE OF CHILD'S PATENT CEMENT ROOFING, which for cheapness, durability and utility, is found to be unsurpassed by any roofing now in use. It is a composition of Cement and Felt, which renders the roof perfectly water-proof, requiring no gravel or other covering. It is applied to roofs of any pitch, from the steepest to the flattest, and is warranted to keep the roof tight for ten years. We warrant this Roofing to be fire-proof, as it will not burn, and is not affected by the action of fire. We refer to the following buildings, which have been covered with this Roofing. Our prices is $1 per square (10 feet square), and we will guarantee to put it on as low as any other first-class roofing

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning.....August 5, 1857.

Apportionment of the School Fund.

Our local column yesterday morning contained a table in which the unjust and unequal distribution of the School Fund for Cook County was exhibited in a way that will astonish every reader. Why town 39, which includes the city of Chicago, should receive but *forty-nine cents* per scholar, while Town 36, which is a thinly settled part of the County, should receive *six dollars and twenty cents* per scholar, simple minded men will be at a loss to know. But monstrous as that discrepancy is, it is but an exaggerated example of what prevails throughout the whole State—not only between different towns of the same county; but between the populous, well cultivated and enlightened counties in the North, and the sparsely settled, poorly tilled and somewhat barbarous counties of Egypt. We have not the last apportionment at hand to show how ridiculously unjust the present law is; but we have a lively recollection of our astonishment at seeing the sums paid to counties like Cook, Kane, Winnebago and Knox, for the education of the children in Washington, Wayne, Franklin, Johnson and the like in the Egyptian extremity of Illinois. We recur to the matter now, not only to excuse those who have divided the fund in this county —they acted, we suppose, in strict accordance with the law—but to encourage our people to continue to pay without grumbling. Two sums collected here, may, when judiciously expended in the counties where education is needed, produce such a public sentiment that local politicians of the Amalgamation school will be obliged to cease prostituing upon the ignorant fears of the masses—cease classing all Yankees in the catalogue of peddlars, and all Republicans as men who live to steal niggers and marry black women for wives—cease to misconstrue the Democracy of JEFFERSON with the Brummagem imitation of DOUGLAS, the limitation of Slavery by the Ordinance of 1787, with its extension and perpetuation by the Kansas Nebraska Bill of 1854. If the killing of fugitive slaves, the chopping off their heads as trophies of chivalric prowess, and the openly avowed purpose of establishing Slavery in Illinois, do not anticipate the visit of the school master in Egypt, depend upon it, the money paid by the North in aid of popular education will tell at last. Let us double the tax and aggravate the inequality of the apportionment, that Egypt may be more speedily redeemed.

Ohio Follies.

The Douglas, Dred Scott, and Nebraska ring carried the day in the Ohio State Convention, on the 4th inst over the "Buchanan Conservatives," nominating A. B. Payne, of Cleveland, for Governor, by 187 to 153 for his opponents. There will be some "scratching" done at polls, by the Buchanan men. The feeling of animosity is sharp and vindictive on both sides.

The platform adopted indorses the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, approves the administration of Buchanan, and the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as announced in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and favors an independent treasury for Ohio, which means the collection of taxes in gold and silver, which will not go down with the Buckeyes.

The Know Nothings held a "State Mass Meeting" in Cincinnati, on Thursday, to nominate a ticket, to which the "masses" turned out to the number of 84 persons, and made the following nominations:

For Governor—Col. Peter Van Trump, of Lancaster.

For Lieut. Governor—N. T. Nash, of Toledo.

For State Treasurer—Jonathan Burkhiser, of Payton—and other candidates.

Pro-slavery and nativistic resolutions were passed. J. Scott Harrison and Oscar Moorehead, M. C.'s—figured conspicuously.

The fag-enders do not anticipate receiving many votes. One of the voters urged them to "stand by their politics if to stand up to their party through defeat and success. The fact remains that remained would be as glorious as the three hundred at Thermopylae. (Applause.) The last man that stuck to the party when all the rest had deserted it would have a monument higher than Pompey's Pillar."

It will be soon time to erect it in Ohio.

One of the Western Towns.

The demonstration of those in interest to build a railroad bridge across the Mississippi, between Fulton City and Lyons, drew the liberality of the latter place. Nature has made it the nearest point in Iowa to Chicago; and now, all doubt as to the railroad connections and facilities having been removed, it must certainly become, with unexampled rapidity, to the rank of one of the most western towns. In fact, we know of no other place in that State that has finer prospects of growth and future importance. The Iowa Central Air Line road, stretching west to the Missouri—now in the hands of able and energetic contractors, of ample means and reputation, who are backed up by a munificent grant of land—will pour into that embryo city a flood of wealth, which, with the enormous emigration from the east, must tell as the same causes have heretofore told upon Chicago. We look upon Lyons as one of the most promising towns in Iowa.

Father Chiniquy.

This courageous apostle of religious liberty within the Communion of the Catholic Church, is now in this city, where he proposes to deliver one or more lectures in elucidation of his views of Catholicism and its compatibility with Republicanism in the United States. Father Chiniquy is well known as the antagonist of Bishop O'Regan, with whom he has maintained a long and animated contest. In that interrogation he has become somewhat embarrassed; and now, with an independent church, a thriving school, and a large body of parishioners on his hands, he feels the want of funds, wherewith he may be able to maintain his present dignified position, and to extend wider his sphere of Christian usefulness. We may say frankly that he designs by his lectures to get money for the labor in which his whole soul is engaged; and we trust that there is no man in Chicago who loves liberty of conscience better than ecclesiastical tyranny, no matter what his theological notions, who will refuse the Reverend a hearing. That all will be repaid, those who know Father Chiniquy's ability as a thinker and a speaker will not doubt.

Buffalo and Chicago.

The City Assessors of Chicago have just completed their list of real estate and personal property for 1857. The comparison of valuation with Buffalo is as follows:

	Value.	Per Property.	Value.
Buffalo.....	$2,2 [illegible]	$0,125,72	$7,000,00
Chicago.....	2,000,000	0,125,72	7,000,00
Increase over Buffalo	$800,000	$0,00	1,000,00

The value of property in this city is thus shown to be $1,200,000 less than Chicago. It must be remembered that the valuation at Chicago is placed at its lowest point, while at Buffalo it is at the highest; but as the former is "all growing" and the latter is "a finished city," *Buffalo Commercial*.

If the *Commercial* pleases, how does its present theory of low valuation agree with all former statements of the Buffalo press, that the prices of Chicago property was inflated beyond all safe and reasonable limit? How will it reconcile the difference? Will it make the attempt, or will it accept our explanation, which is to the fact that it is the fashion in Chicago, as elsewhere in the West, to assess property at two-third to one-half its market value. The necessity of this policy cannot be sought to lay for three times the aggregate listings of the assessor's books, cash down.

Inordinate Vanity.

The editor of the Cleveland *Plain dealer* persists in keeping his photograph before the public. A few days since, he was obliged to present it in the columns of his paper to give force to a scandalous libel of the Chicago *Times*, on a young lady in this State. We now have it again accompanying the murder of a depraved nigger wench by her equally depraved nigger husband. The vanity of these Amalgamation lies is wholly without excuse.

An Erroneous and Interesting Revival.

The *Illinois Journal* states that there are now 126 convicts in the Alton Penitentiary. Yet one of the convicts, in endeavoring recently to make good their escape from within the outer precincts of those walls, jumped into the ditch and broke their legs. Let the Penitentiaries be multiplied.

STEAMER WYANDOTTE.—A gentleman from Allegan county from the Priest office, some spring wheat, from the Holly land, which he sowed on the 1st of May last, which he cut on the 1st of August. It came to maturity in seven weeks, and yielded a large, well filled, and a very fair sample of wheat. The wheat is of superior quality, equal to the original. The wheat is sowed as soon in Spring as dry days from sowing. It will also be seen that our climate permits the grain of maturity in seven days.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Iowa.

HENRY Co.—For new Constitution, 517 majority. Republican County ticket elected by about 300 majority. Vote very light, as the farmers were all in the midst of their harvest.

JOHNSON Co.—Democratic County ticket elected by 25 to 130. New Constitution negatived by 400. In this county is Iowa City, and the new Constitution provides for removing the seat of government to Fort Desmoines. In the city the vote stood for the Constitution 487—against 618. On the candidates it was Republican 584—Democrat 544. Iowa City is opposed to the "removal" clause, of the seat of government to Fort Desmoines.

MAHASKA Co.—gave the new Constitution 170 majority, which is a loss of 150 on Fremont's majority.

LEE Co.—The vote in Keokuk was, for the Constitution 1146—against 200; majority 946. The remainder of the County went heavily the same way. Lee will offset Dubuque.

FORT MADISON.—The vote in Fort Madison on the Constitution was pretty much all on one side, there being but fifteen votes cast against it, out of some four hundred and sixty polled there.

SCOTT COUNTY.—Majority for the New Constitution, 200.

CLAYTON Co. is reported as having given 700 against the New Constitution; if so it is a dangerous blow against its adoption.

Missouri

The returns come in slowly, and we are unable as yet to form any defined opinion of the vote polled throughout the State. The gains for Rollins of Fillmore still continue to be very heavy, and should they continue in the same ratio, Rollins will be elected by a considerable majority.

The official vote of Boone County gives Rollins a majority of 524, a gain of 153 over Fillmore.

The official vote of Howard county gives Stewart a majority of 145, a loss for Rollins of 76 on Fillmore.

Rollins has carried the city of Weston, thus making a large gain on what was anticipated. Stewart was slightly ahead at Kansas City.—Randolph County gives Rollins a majority.

Cape Girardeau City is reported for Rollins 205; Stewart 95. In Jefferson county we have returns from Big river precinct; Rollins 20 ahead; at Hillsboro, Rollins 128; Stewart 56. The county will give Rollins 300 majority.

By private dispatch from Jefferson City, we are informed that Benton county has gone for Rollins, making a gain of more than 300 on Fillmore's vote. Warsaw stands, Rollins 176; Stewart 169. Morgan county is returned unofficially, Stewart 347, Rollins 242—a gain for Rollins over Fillmore of 73 votes. Lincoln county is reported as gone largely for Stewart, making a loss for Rollins on Fillmore's vote of 80.

Osage county, Westphalia precinct (German) 108 for Rollins 10. Linn county is reported as having gone largely for Rollins.

FROM KANSAS.

Fearful Tragedy in Leavenworth City.

Murder and Lynching—Two Men Hung by the Mob.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Tribune.)

QUINDARO, K. T., Aug. 3, 1857.

Passengers just down from Leavenworth bring the intelligence of a series of tragedies—the death of three men—and a state of public excitement exceeding even the fury and madness attendant upon the late election riot, and the death of Recorder Lyle. The facts, as nearly as I can get them from conflicting rumors, are these: A man named Stevens went up to Leavenworth from Kansas City, on Friday evening, with a considerable sum of money. On Saturday morning he went into a gambling and liquor den kept by one Quarles, where he indiscreetly let it be known that he had money on his person. A man named Paine endeavored to induce him to take a hand at poker. Stevens judiciously declined. Quarles, however, succeeded in getting him considerably intoxicated, and the two persuaded him to take a short walk up the bank of the river. Half an hour afterwards Quarles returned and spread the story that he and two others had just been assaulted by a gang of robbers and assassins, who had murdered one of his friends, and he (Quarles) had barely escaped with his life. A crowd of citizens immediately started for the scene of the murder, and found Stevens floating in the river, dead and horribly mangled with knives. The body of the murdered man was brought into town, and Quarles sent for to identify the corpse and repeat the tale of the tragedy. Quarles related his story with some discrepancies from his first statement, and gradually the public suspicion fastened upon him and Paine as the real murderers.—Meanwhile the news had spread all over town, and the excited citizens hurried to the Mayor's office, whither the murdered man and the supposed assassin had been taken. Quarles began to exhibit signs of extreme terror, and the suspicion of his guilt increased apace. As a short method of getting at all the facts involved, it was proposed to hang Quarles on the spot. A rope was procured, placed around his neck and drawn over an awning post. Quarles was drawn up to his tip-toes, and just as death seemed inevitable, he agreed to make a full confession, and point out his confederates in the horrible deed. He was accordingly let down. He then acknowledged that he and Paine had enticed Stevens away from the city, had barbarously murdered him, had robbed him and thrown him into the river; that he and Paine belonged to a gang of professional desperadoes who had committed various murders in that vicinity, several of whom he named. A party of citizens immediately started off to arrest his accomplices. Paine was soon found and hurried to the jail. Two or three others were arrested and treated in the same way.

The scene in front of the Mayor's office was now one of wild and ungovernable tumult. Cries of "hang them" were heard on every side. Judge Lecompte and Mayor Adams endeavored to expostulate with the crowd, but all to no purpose. A small party of determined and apparently organized men made a rush for Quarles, seized him, and hurried him off on the run to a tree several rods distant. In another instant he was swinging from a projecting limb in the agonies of death.

This sight seemed to inflame rather than appease the madness of the mob. With horrid yells they rushed to the door of the jail where Paine was confined. The Sheriff and one or two friends made a feeble resistance, but were speedily overpowered. Crow-bars and timber were procured to force open the jail, and in less time than it takes to write it, the door was shivered and Paine in the hands of the infuriated crowd. A rope was placed about his neck and the mob carried, dragged and trampled him to the tree where Quarles was still suspended. The wife of the prisoner appeared in the midst of the mob uttering fearful shrieks, striving frantically to reach and save the victim. She was borne along in the tide to the place of execution and fell fainting in the arms of the crowd. The rope was thrown over a limb, three or four stout men seized it, and Paine, already half dead with terror, was drawn into the air. He struggled a few moments and then dangled lifeless beside his companion in crime, his companion in expiation.

The mob then gradually dispersed, as though satisfied with the dread revenge. Rumors were prevalent that other prominent members of the gang would be speedily attended to, but at a late hour last night everything seemed to be quiet.

WILBERFORCE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

Mr. Andrew Stewart, editor of the Steubenville (Ohio) *Union*, who has lately been traveling through Kansas territory, arrived in this place on Saturday evening, having departed Leavenworth City on Saturday night, the 1st inst., and favors us with the following particulars of a fearful tragedy enacted there on Friday night and Saturday morning at that city. The statements of Mr. Stewart are derived mostly from personal observation, and may be relied upon as correct.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON SATURDAY—CHARLES AND RAINES HUNG.

We here give the narrative of Mr. Stewart. He says: "I went the mayor's office on Saturday morning, and found a committee engaged in awaiting the result of an examination of Woods and Knowlton. Baines and Quarles were in the calaboose. While the examination was going on Judge Lecompte was outside making a speech and expostulating with the angry crowd in favor of law and order. The cry of 'hang 'em, the cold murderers,' arose frequently, and the judge's remarks did not seem to be prevailing when some one shouted, 'to the calaboose!' to the calaboose!' and away a crowd of fifty maddened men started in that direction. The balance of the people followed in smaller parties, leaving Judge Lecompte all alone, and the Mayor's office relieved of its throng of spectators. They had been gone about fifteen minutes when I heard a great yell, and started after the crowd, and followed it to the bank of a creek, which divides South and North Leavenworth, where there was a steep bank, and on the edge a large elm tree. I reached the spot just in time to see Quarles suspended from the tree, grasping in the agonies of death at the rope which was around his neck, while several of the mob were swinging on his arms and legs, to make his death sure. His body had hardly ceased its convulsions, when the shout was raised for Baines.

The rope was placed around his neck and he was led to the edge of the bank, when some one of the citizens appeared at his side, and with a watch in his hand, demanded five minutes for further confessions. They granted it; when Barnes said, if they would let him, he would show them the man in town who was concerned in the operations of the gang. He was then taken to the calaboose, but for some reason did not give information to the police, and they dragged his body to be returned to them. Judge Lecompte again addressed the people, and with some effect, for they ceased to divide into two parties, the one clamoring for hanging the prisoner, and the other demanding a trial for him. Marshal Deuls, of the Territory, was also present, and though he exerted himself with all his power, he could not maintain his position at the door of the calaboose, nor prevail on the crowd to disperse. The wife of Baines also appeared, and, inspired by the dangerous situation of her husband, took a heroic stand on the entrance, and endeavored by frantic threats and entreaties to stay the wrath of the populace. But all efforts were unavailing; the peace party were overpowered. Judge Lecompte's voice was drowned by the shrieks of the mob. A large piece of hewn timber, perhaps twenty-five feet long and one foot square, that was lying near was lifted up by a score of hands and plunged with fearful effect against the calaboose door. The sight of the wives distress, and the sound of their piercing shrieks, in the rapid succession and strength of the blows, was too much for me, and I turned my back and walked away. I heard another blow from the piece of timber, and a few minutes after from the crowd, which told me that the door had given way, and the prisoner was at the mercy of the people. I walked hastily ahead the square, for with all its terror there was a fascination in the sight, and reached the spot just in time to see the mob rushing down the street, with the prisoner, toward the creek and the elm tree. I pursued, and when I arrived at the spot the body of Baines was already in the air, and his last death struggles were shivering along his limbs. The crowd then appeared to be satisfied. Woods and Knowlton meanwhile had been placed in an omnibus and hurried off to the fort. The city continued very much excited up to the hour I left, but no further violence was anticipated. All sorts of stories prevailed in regard to the mysterious crimes, poisonings and robberies which have occurred in the territory are all being referred to this band of robbers.

LATER—CONTINUED EXCITEMENT—MORE LYNCHING BY THE MOB.

By the steamer Hesperian, which arrived at our landing yesterday evening, we are put in possession of later particulars in regard to the exciting matters in Leavenworth City, which occupied so large a portion of our columns yesterday.

The boat reached Leavenworth on Sunday evening, and left on Monday morning. Saturday and Friday, were being tried by judge appointed by the Free State convention. A number of the citizens considered the proceedings much too slow, and clamored for the immediate execution of the prisoners, but the more humane counsels of the presiding judge, who desired to give the accused a fair trial, prevailed over the mob. Saturday was the last day of the trial, and the jury are well known, impartial and unbiased citizens, at whose hands justice will doubtless be fully meted out.

LATER.

The steamer Alexander Child, which arrived here some hours later than the Hesperian, passed Leavenworth City on Monday evening—

The crisis of Woods and Knowling, owing to the clamor and confusion, had not yet ended. The people seemed very much afraid the prisoners would be acquitted, and appeared determined, if all hazard to execute lynch law upon the offenders. Gov. Walker had reached the city, and was endeavoring to pacify the populace, but without effect. The officers of the Alonzo Child think the mob has by this time prevailed, and the prisoners have been hung.

Great Haul of Counterfeiters—A Gang Broken Up.

The existence of a gang of counterfeiters, who extended their operations over parts of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, having been long suspected, Officer Reaney, of Cincinnati, put himself to work to trace out its ramifications and arrest its leaders. Disguised in a suit of well-worn home-spun, he made a tour of half a dozen counties of Indiana on foot, talking and drinking with men he knew, but with his eyes all the while wide open to the main chance. In his peregrinations he got such information as justified him in making certain important arrests in Rush and Henry Counties. We copy from the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The first man arrested was Dr. J. B. Patterson, of Carthage, in Rush County, who has enjoyed an extensive practice in his profession, and is a man of some property. He is aged about 46 years, is malicious and vindictive, and has been accustomed to go heavily armed. After his detection, he confessed that he had been engaged in the nefarious business for which he is arrested about two years, but it is believed that his criminality had a much earlier date. He was first seduced into it by endeavoring to effect other purposes pursuing his profession, and finding it lucrative he continued it on his own account. The young men employed by Mr. Reany decoyed him into a snare by employing two men, who delivered to him $50 worth of $10 bills on the North Western Bank of Virginia, after which he was suddenly arrested, taken to a private room in the Court House, and there searched and imprisoned. Mr. Reany then asked him for the balance of $100, which he had agreed to sell, and by the prisoner's direction it was found with other packages amounting to $250 under the corner of his stand in his office—Three bottles marked quinine, full of counterfeit bills, were found in an attic above the office, besides rolls of old newspapers containing one hundred and twenty bogus half dollars. A cellar was likewise discovered under his bed room, the only access to which was through a small trap door in the floor, which was covered by a carpet. Mr. Reany describes it as a dark hole, very comfortably furnished, with table, chairs, &c., in complete order for business. Counterfeiting rolls of old newspaper containing one hundred and twenty bogus half dollars. A cellar was likewise discovered under his bed room, the only access to which was through a small trap door in the floor, which was covered by a carpet. Mr. Reany describes it as a dark hole, very comfortably furnished, with table, chairs, &c., in complete order for business. Counterfeiting rolls of old newspaper paper were also about the premises, and a large number of bogus bills were found concealed in the bed. The doctor acknowledged that he and Paine had enticed Stevens away from the city, had barbarously murdered him, had robbed him and thrown him into the river; that he and Paine belonged to a gang of professional desperadoes who had committed various murders in that vicinity, several of whom he named. A party of citizens immediately started off to arrest his accomplices. Paine was soon found and hurried to the jail. Two or three others were arrested and treated in the same way.

The scene in front of the Mayor's office was now one of wild and ungovernable tumult. Cries of "hang them" were heard on every side. Judge Lecompte and Mayor Adams endeavored to expostulate with the crowd, but all to no purpose. A small party of determined and apparently organized men made a rush for Quarles, seized him, and hurried him off on the run to a tree several rods distant. In another instant he was swinging from a projecting limb in the agonies of death.

This sight seemed to inflame rather than appease the madness of the mob. With horrid yells they rushed to the door of the jail where Paine was confined. The Sheriff and one or two friends made a feeble resistance, but were speedily overpowered. Crow-bars and timber were procured to force open the jail, and in less time than it takes to write it, the door was shivered and Paine in the hands of the infuriated crowd. A rope was placed about his neck and the mob carried, dragged and trampled him to the tree where Quarles was still suspended. The wife of the prisoner appeared in the midst of the mob uttering fearful shrieks, striving frantically to reach and save the victim. She was borne along in the tide to the place of execution and fell fainting in the arms of the crowd. The rope was thrown over a limb, three or four stout men seized it, and Paine, already half dead with terror, was drawn into the air. He struggled a few moments and then dangled lifeless beside his companion in crime, his companion in expiation.

The mob then gradually dispersed, as though satisfied with the dread revenge. Rumors were prevalent that other prominent members of the gang would be speedily attended to, but at a late hour last night everything seemed to be quiet.

WILBERFORCE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

Mr. Andrew Stewart, editor of the Steubenville (Ohio) *Union*, who has lately been traveling through Kansas territory, arrived in this place on Saturday evening, having departed Leavenworth City on Saturday night, the 1st inst., and favors us with the following particulars of a fearful tragedy enacted there on Friday night and Saturday morning at that city. The statements of Mr. Stewart are derived mostly from personal observation, and may be relied upon as correct.

THE PROCEEDINGS ON SATURDAY—CHARLES AND RAINES HUNG.

We here give the narrative of Mr. Stewart. He says: "I went the mayor's office on Saturday morning, and found a committee engaged in awaiting the result of an examination of Woods and Knowlton. Baines and Quarles were in the calaboose. While the examination was going on Judge Lecompte was outside making a speech and expostulating with the angry crowd in favor of law and order. The cry of 'hang 'em, the cold murderers,' arose frequently, and the judge's remarks did not seem to be prevailing when some one shouted, 'to the calaboose!' to the calaboose!' and away a crowd of fifty maddened men started in that direction. The balance of the people followed in smaller parties, leaving Judge Lecompte all alone, and the Mayor's office relieved of its throng of spectators. They had been gone about fifteen minutes when I heard a great yell, and started after the crowd, and followed it to the bank of a creek, which divides South and North Leavenworth, where there was a steep bank, and on the edge a large elm tree. I reached the spot just in time to see Quarles suspended from the tree, grasping in the agonies of death at the rope which was around his neck, while several of the mob were swinging on his arms and legs, to make his death sure. His body had hardly ceased its convulsions, when the shout was raised for Baines.

The rope was placed around his neck and he was led to the edge of the bank, when some one of the citizens appeared at his side, and with a watch in his hand, demanded five minutes for further confessions. They granted it; when Barnes said, if they would let him, he would show them the man in town who was concerned in the operations of the gang. He was then taken to the calaboose, but for some reason did not give information to the police, and they dragged his body to be returned to them. Judge Lecompte again addressed the people, and with some effect, for they ceased to divide into two parties, the one clamoring for hanging the prisoner, and the other demanding a trial for him. Marshal Deuls, of the Territory, was also present, and though he exerted himself with all his power, he could not maintain his position at the door of the calaboose, nor prevail on the crowd to disperse. The wife of Baines also appeared, and, inspired by the dangerous situation of her husband, took a heroic stand on the entrance, and endeavored by frantic threats and entreaties to stay the wrath of the populace. But all efforts were unavailing; the peace party were overpowered. Judge Lecompte's voice was drowned by the shrieks of the mob. A large piece of hewn timber, perhaps twenty-five feet long and one foot square, that was lying near was lifted up by a score of hands and plunged with fearful effect against the calaboose door. The sight of the wives distress, and the sound of their piercing shrieks, in the rapid succession and strength of the blows, was too much for me, and I turned my back and walked away. I heard another blow from the piece of timber, and a few minutes after from the crowd, which told me that the door had given way, and the prisoner was at the mercy of the people. I walked hastily ahead the square, for with all its terror there was a fascination in the sight, and reached the spot just in time to see the mob rushing down the street, with the prisoner, toward the creek and the elm tree. I pursued, and when I arrived at the spot the body of Baines was already in the air, and his last death struggles were shivering along his limbs. The crowd then appeared to be satisfied. Woods and Knowlton meanwhile had been placed in an omnibus and hurried off to the fort. The city continued very much excited up to the hour I left, but no further violence was anticipated. All sorts of stories prevailed in regard to the mysterious crimes, poisonings and robberies which have occurred in the territory are all being referred to this band of robbers.

LATER—CONTINUED EXCITEMENT—MORE LYNCHING BY THE MOB.

By the steamer Hesperian, which arrived at our landing yesterday evening, we are put in possession of later particulars in regard to the exciting matters in Leavenworth City, which occupied so large a portion of our columns yesterday.

The boat reached Leavenworth on Sunday evening, and left on Monday morning. Saturday and Friday, were being tried by judge appointed by the Free State convention. A number of the citizens considered the proceedings much too slow, and clamored for the immediate execution of the prisoners, but the more humane counsels of the presiding judge, who desired to give the accused a fair trial, prevailed over the mob. Saturday was the last day of the trial, and the jury are well known, impartial and unbiased citizens, at whose hands justice will doubtless be fully meted out.

LATER.

The steamer Alexander Child, which arrived here some hours later than the Hesperian, passed Leavenworth City on Monday evening—

It is the duty of the Free School of the Board to be always accessible to deputations of any interests which may consider themselves affected by any measure before Parliament. He is also constantly applied to by persons desiring information on commercial points.

The number of persons connected with the Board of Trade in the year 1849, on salaries, was thirty-six, and the sum of their salaries was £13,337. The salary of the President was £2,000. The Vice President receives no salary. The others receiving salaries are the clerks, secretaries, &c. The high officers of the crown who are connected with the Board receive no emoluments for their services, which extend, are only occasionally required.

We need scarcely dwell upon the advantages which might result from the establishment of a similar board in connection with our own government. It could be discontinued from party politics, and made in some degree permanent. There is at present almost an actual antagonism between our government and the commercial interests of the country. Our merchants have continual and vexatious grounds of complaint, of new construction which is put upon the revenue laws; our manufacturers live in constant fear lest some of the frequent changes in the tariff, made upon very imperfect data, and in complete ignorance of facts practical, should prove ruinous to their interests. Secretary Secretary of the Treasury has his theory of the tariff based upon a very superficial study of the subject, and there is no department whose interests are affected by a change, can be obtained. The large commercial and manufacturing interests of the country are perhaps placed at the mercy of a man who has no practical knowledge of either, and whose views are colored by party prejudice or sectional animosity. As a means of securing a certain degree of stability and permanency in our commercial legislation, a Board of Trade organized at Washington would be of immense advantage, while in the collection of commercial statistics, in superintending the administration of the laws affecting the negro, and in investigate the laws of his wish and humane government, without relation to the abstract theories of Mr. Wilberforce and of Exeter Hall on the one hand, or the cotton and sugar lord on the Cuban planters on the other. The paper will be called the *Manchester Cotton Press*.

The prize of 100,000 francs at the last drawing of the Bonds of the city of Paris, has fallen to the lot of the cook maid of M. de Crousse, ex-cashier of the Bank of France. On hearing of her good fortune, she informed her master that she should no longer remain in his service, but that she certainly should never take a servant for herself, as according to her experience, they were greatest plagues on earth.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A little girl, aged about fifteen months—the daughter of Mrs. Aurora Allen, residing at No. 168 West Thirty-eighth street, New York—was killed, a few days ago, by falling from a fourth story window, and, looking out, lost her balance and fell to the pavement, striking on her head.

MURDER IN CLEVELAND.—On Wednesday morning last, a negro named Bill Brown murdered his wife with an axe, inflicting a severe gash on her head while she lay asleep in bed. The instrument went completely through the skull and penetrated into the brain. The murderer made his escape.

COMING DOWN.—The Rochester *Democrat* is informed that a Buffalo firm has just closed a contract for the delivery of one hundred thousand bushels of Chicago spring wheat at a decline of about fifty cents from present prices. A large section is threshing daily, and all in want of any kind of iron Work, to examine our assortment of Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Boxes, &c., at No. 69 Clark street, corner of Lake. Orders promptly attended to. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Pattern Letters, Brass and Iron Figures, and Steel Stamps. We are prepared to furnish all kinds of Steel and Iron Dies, Presses, Punches, Rivets, &c., at short notice. Also, Stencil Plates, Steel Pens, Pencil Cases, Key Checks, Seals, Rubber Stamps, Burning Brands, Stencil Dies, Steel Letters, Figures, Stamps, &c., &c

Exchange.

Banking and Exchange.

R. K. Swift, Brother & Co.,

BANKERS,

CHICAGO.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received on Current Account, and interest allowed on daily balances, according to agreement.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Money received on Deposit, payable on demand, or at specified date, with interest, as may be agreed upon. Written application at our office required for withdrawal of deposits.

Traveling Gentlemen and Invalid Ladies can deposit Money in the Bank, and draw it at any time at the Counters. (See 2.) Doors—Corner of La Salle and Water streets.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Checks on Deposit, and make Collections in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and make our Drafts available in every part of the Union and Canada.

REMITTANCES BY TELEGRAPH.

By our arrangements, we can make payments at all the Banks and accommodations in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and make our Drafts available in every part of the Union and Canada.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections of Notes, Drafts and Accounts, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, and all remittances, also, Collections made in all cities of the World, will be promptly, and remitted for at Current Rates.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

We receive orders to Buy and Sell on Commission, City, County and Railroad Bonds—Bank, Canal and Railroad Stocks, and will execute them with fidelity. Capitalists and others, Lawyers in the United States, and in all Mercantile and Manufacturing Towns, will find our Banking House a convenient place to transact their business.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit on the principal Banks in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Switzerland and France, which will be found convenient for travelers, as they are payable in all the Cities of Europe.

Also, Drafts and Letters of Credit on the principal Cities of all the countries of the Old World, and one of the Depot of Emigrants, by Railroad, Steamboat and Canal, to Chicago, and the Counties of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, and California, and all the Territories of the United States, and the Provinces of Canada, and Nova Scotia.

Exchange on all the principal points of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Switzerland and France, for sale at the lowest rates.

Exchange on all the principal points of Canada, for sale at the lowest rates.

Exchange on all the principal points of the United States, for sale at the lowest rates.

Exchange on all the principal points of Europe

Legal Notices.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Public notice that the undersigned will, on Saturday, the eighth day of August, A. D. 1857, at the hour of one of the clock, P. M., at the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the City of Chicago, on behalf of the Guardian of the Estate of the heirs of Ira Blanchard, late of said City, deceased, of Cook County, Illinois, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of said County, for that purpose, made, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of said Minor Heirs in and to the following described real estate, to wit: The West half of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 11, T. 39 N., R. 13 E., in Cook County, Illinois.

Also, the North half of the N. E. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, T. 39 N., R. 13 E., in Cook County aforesaid.

Also, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,